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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RÁJPUTÁNA,

Received up to 26th November 1891.

POLITICAL AND NATIVE STATES.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 23rd November, observes that the steady extension by the Government of India of its Burma frontier towards China is viewed with disfavour by the Celestials. It is no wise policy to displease them for the sake of a small tract of barren and hilly land. The Government of India should be as anxious to maintain friendly relations with them as with the Afghans, otherwise the Russian Government will make friends with them.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

China and the Government of India.

The *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 20th November, observes that the English newspapers say that the inhabitants of Egypt highly approve of British administration, and that the retirement of Englishmen from their country will produce widespread discontent among them. Do the English journalists mean that the British occupation should become permanent? But in that case, the Porte is sure to make an appeal to arms as a last resort. It is to be hoped the British Government will think over the matter and evacuate the country, which it has no right to retain.

Circulation, 235 copies.

British occupation of Egypt.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Appointment of the Mahárája of Kashmir as President of the Council of Regency.

The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th November, is highly satisfied with the appointment of the Mahárája of Kashmir as President of the Council, and observes that the Mahárája and the Council will be under the control of the Resident. If His Highness manages the affairs of the state properly, the Government of India is sure to increase his power. Lord Lansdowne deserves high praise for doing justice to the Mahárája.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The same.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th November, says that the Mahárája of Kashmir is very fortunate that he has been made President of the Council of Regency, and that all feudatory chiefs should be thankful to Lord Lansdowne for the measure. No other prince who had been deposed was ever restored to power by Government. It reflects great credit on the intelligence and sagacity of Lord Lansdowne that His Lordship has found out that the alleged incriminating letters, which were ascribed to the Mahárája by Colonel Nisbett, are mere forgeries, and that His Highness is quite innocent. It is a matter for satisfaction that Rája Amar Singh has been appointed Vice-President and has received the title of K.C.I.E.

Circulation, 1,500 copies.

The same.

The *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 23rd November, says that the case of Mahárája Pratáb Singh of Kashmir affords a good instance of the viscissitudes of fortune. His Highness ascended the *gaddi* with the full power of a prince, but soon after his ascension he was deprived of all power and became a mere cypher in his own state. Now he has again been made President of the Council by the Viceroy, the appointment being intended to test his ability, but in all important matters he will be subject to the control of the Resident. The Mahárája should be thankful to His Excellency even for the small measure of power granted to him. There is reason to fear that he may not be able to pull on with the European officers in charge of several Departments in the State, and in case of a difference of opinion between them, the Resident is sure to side with the latter. During the last two years fifty lakhs of rupees have

been spent by the European Officers. Had the Mahárája done this, a loud clamour would have been raised against him. Be that as it may, the Mahárája should congratulate himself on the circumstance that Lord Lansdowne, who had withdrawn all power from him, has been pleased to appoint him President of the Council.

Circulation, 175 copies.

The *Najm-ul Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 18th November, is glad to learn that the Mahárája of Kashmir has been appointed president of the Council of Regency. All India will hail the news with joy. Owing to the near approach of Russia the Government of India cannot be indifferent to the state of affairs in a large frontier state like Kashmir. The Members of the Council had better be appointed with the approval of the Government. The entire withdrawal of power from the Mahárája was an unwise and unjust measure. It is a matter of satisfaction that at last justice has been done him.

The same.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th November, says that the *Morning Post* complacently declares that one or two of the convicts who were shot had formerly been accused of murder. But this cannot justify Major Vincent's proceedings. The man who killed Lord Mayo had been convicted of a similar grave offence and was under sentence of transportation at the time. Surely Major Vincent's life is not more valuable than that of a Viceroy. Five men, who were accused of attempting to kill him, were cruelly shot down like wild beasts, without trial, and their bodies were dishonoured. It is a mistake to imagine that the punishment will prove a lesson to others. On the contrary, it will excite popular sympathy with the convicts and hatred towards the man who sentenced them to such cruel punishment.

Rámpur jail riots.

Circulation, 225 copies.

The *Avádh* (Lucknow), of the 20th November, observes that the *Pioneer* has greatly praised Major Vincent for his proceedings in connection with the Rámpur jail riots. The Anglo-Indian newspapers are always ready to defend European officers who are guilty of any high-handed or illegal proceedings. Major

The same.

Vincent has committed an act of great tyranny. He had some convicts shot by soldiers and their bodies were not made over to their friends, but were buried without any ceremony. Had any native prince or official perpetrated such atrocities, the Anglo-Indian newspapers would have strongly denounced him and recommended the annexation of his state. Major Vincent is not qualified for the post of President of the Council, as was pointed out at the time of his nomination. The relatives of the young Nawáb could manage the affairs of the state in a satisfactory way during his minority. Sir Auckland Colvin should give his best attention to the subject.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 8th and 15th November, gives an account of the disturbance in the Rámpur jail, representing Major Vincent's orderlies as being chiefly responsible for the riot. They grossly abused and assaulted the convicts, on the latter objecting to put on the new dress. The convicts did not take up any sticks or knives until they had been fired upon and struck with swords by the orderlies. When the convicts went towards Major Vincent carrying the killed and the wounded to complain of the ill-treatment they had received from his orderlies, he was frightened by the misrepresentations of the orderlies and at once ordered the jail guard to fire upon the convicts As soon as Nawáb Safdar Ali Khán, accompained by the Judicial Member, appeared at the jail, he advised the convicts to surrender their knives and sticks, and told them that he would intervene on their behalf. They obeyed him and threw down their sticks and knives. The *Jám-i-Jamshed* condemns the proceedings of Major Vincent in connection with the shooting down of five convicts as unjustifiable. (The *Rahbar* and the *Naiyar-i-Azam* of the 16th November and the *Najm-ul-Akhbár* of the 18th idem, condemn the proceedings of Major Vincent in connection with the jail outbreak as high-handed and unjustifiable.)

The same.

Circulation, 100 copies.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th November, says that the accounts of the jail riots published in many newspapers are false and exaggerated. The convicts were not required to cut

The same.

their beards or partake of cooked food. They did not starve for several days, nor did any of them commit suicide by throwing themselves into the well. No promise of pardon was made by the Judicial Member. The bodies of the five convicts shot were not buried without any ceremony, but prayers were offered over them at the time of burial. They were not ill-treated in any way, as has been alleged by the *Hindustáni*. Some newspapers have been deceived by the incorrect information supplied by their correspondents, and have consequently made wrong comments. The *Hindustáni* is wrong in saying that six convicts were ordered by Major Vincent to be shot without any trial. The Major and the Members of the Council instituted a thorough inquiry, examining four convicts and the jailor, and sentenced the accused to death when their guilt had been clearly proved by the evidence of the witnesses: five, and not six men, were shot. The rioters were fired upon by the police, not at once, but after they had disregarded repeated warnings and threats. Evidently the *Hindustáni* does not realize the gravity of the situation. The rioters attempted to kill Major Vincent, and wounded his two orderlies, one constable, one risaldar, and two convicts. It was absolutely necessary to put down the disturbance with a high hand, with a view to prevent the rioters from doing further mischief, and to restore order. (The *Hámid-ul-Akhbár*, Moradabad, of the 17th November, is of opinion that Major Vincent was right in dealing summarily with the principal rioters, in order to nip the disturbance in the bud.)

Circulation, 220 copies.

Quarrel between the Begam of Bhopal and her daughter.

The *Mauj-i-Nerbudda* (Hoshangabad), of the 1st and 8th November, refers to the evil effects of disunion and the advantages of union, and regrets to notice that, owing to the ill-feeling existing between the Begam of Bhopal and her daughter, Bhopal, which was once a model native state and was highly spoken of by the Government of India, has acquired an ill repute for mal-administration. Convicts even under sentence of imprisonment for life or for long terms of years are allowed to leave the jail and wander about freely in streets and thoroughfares: sometimes convicts have been found in possession of stolen property. Many people have emigrated from Bhopal on account of the severe

assessment of land revenue and the oppression practised by officials. In order to save the state from ruin, His Excellency the Viceroy and the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India should intervene and effect a reconciliation between the Begam and her daughter.

Circulation, 425 copies.

Arrest of a man found in possession of 900 cartridges at Jaipur Railway Station.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 23rd November, observes that the British army is the finest army in the world, and that the British Military Officers cannot be sufficiently praised for their ability, sagacity and courage. But there are reasons to fear that they are not always as careful and vigilant as they should be. Some years ago a large number of cannon-balls fit for use were found to have been stolen from the Agra fort and sold in native states. Lately another case of a similar kind has cropped up. A man who had 900 cartridges in his possession had been caught at the Jaipur Railway Station. The cartridges appear to belong to a Government arsenal and were probably taken to Jaipur from Agra. It is just possible that such thefts might also be going on at other places. The Military Officers should be on the alert and check the evil.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Election of delegates for the Nagpur National Congress at Farukhabad.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 20th November, on the authority of a correspondent, refers to a Congress meeting held at the house of Lála Sarju Prasád, Vakíl, Farukhabad, on the 16th idem. Munshi Swarup Narayan, Vakíl, presided, and Pandit Gopal Rao Hari, Babu Gaindan Lál, B. A., Vakíl, and four other gentlemen were elected delegates for the next National Congress, which will be held at Nagpur.

ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Grain riots at Kurnool, Madras.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 21st November, says that it would appear that serious grain riots have again occurred at Kurnool. If the state of things at that place is really so bad as may be inferred from the occurrence of the riots, the Government of India should make satisfactory arrangements for

the relief of the distressed people. The accounts of the former riot at Kurnool, published in other newspapers, were condemned by the *Pioneer* to be exaggerated, and it has again raised the same cry. When will it be convinced of the distress and misery prevailing among the inhabitants of that place?

Circulation, 450 copies.

Land Commission.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Harda), of the 18th November, refers to the decision of the Government of India to appoint a Commission to inquire into the causes of the unsatisfactory condition of land-holders and cultivators, and observes that the commission should pay a visit to the principal places in each province and examine all men who are qualified to supply useful information on the subject; probably the commission will take about a year in making its inquiries and writing its report. It is a matter of satisfaction that Sir Charles Crosthwaite has been appointed President of the Commission. As he acquired a good reputation in connection with the opium question and his sympathies are with the people, there is every reason to hope that he will acquit himself well in the important work entrusted to him by the Government of India. But the public is doubtful how the recommendations of the commission will be received by the Government. During some years past several commissions were appointed and they cost a large sum of money, but nothing came out of them.

Circulation, 235 copies.

Proposal regarding the raising of the limit of minimum taxable income in the case of volunteers.

The *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 20th November, with reference to the recommendation of the Anglo-Indian press, regarding the exemption of Eurasian volunteers from the income tax, protests against the proposal, on the ground that it will still more emphasize the invidious distinction maintained by Government between Europeans and natives in some respects and will tend to create discontent among the latter.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Alleged incompetence of a Probationary Deputy Collector.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar* (Moradabad), of the 16th November, complains that a man, who does not know English at all, but only possesses a smattering of vernacular,

has been made Probationary Deputy Collector in a district by the Local Government. The writer quotes an order passed by him in a criminal case, the order consisting of three small sentences in which several common words are misspelt, and observes that no man can help laughing at the blunders he commits in his judgments. Such men cannot be expected to understand and appreciate the laws and the rulings of the High Courts. They are a disgrace to the bench, and to entrust them with the exercise of magisterial powers is like giving an edged instrument to a child. It is to be regretted that Deputy Collectorships are distributed by Government by way of patronage. Those tahsíldárs are generally promoted to Deputy Collectorships, who gain the good-will of the Collectors by providing all sorts of comforts for them during their winter tours, or by giving presents to their wives. Hardly 25 per cent of tahsíldárs have received a sound education and are fit to be made Deputy Collectors. Other men, who are considered by Government qualified for the posts in question, are the head clerks of Collectors' offices and police inspectors. But if a head clerk distinguishes himself in his work, he should be sent to the Secretariat Office with an increase of pay, and similarly a competent police inspector should be made an Assistant Superintendent of Police. Government condemns native Deputy Collectors as weak and timid and their judgments as unsatisfactory, but what more can it expect from the men it appoints? When any educated man applies to Government for a Deputy Collectorship, he is told Government cannot do anything for him.

Circulation, 300 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 18th November, quotes the words in which the Chief Justice of Madras addressed Sergeant McNamara, who had caused the death of a native, at the time of passing sentence, which was three years' rigorous imprisonment, and observes that the words are worthy of being written in golden letters. If other European Judges could be induced to think that the natives are not an inferior class of beings and that their lives are worth more than Rs. 25 each, there would soon be a large reduction in the number of such unfortunate incidents.

Address of the Chief Justice of Madras to Sergeant McNamara, convicted of causing the death of a native.

The *Cawnpore Gazette* of the 15th November expresses satisfaction at the address of Sir Charles Collins to Sergeant McNamara and at the punishment inflicted on the latter, and remarks that if other European Judges followed the noble example set by the Chief Justice of Madras and dispensed justice with impartiality in mixed cases, one of the principal causes of popular dissatisfaction would be removed. Circulation, 400 copies.

The same.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 19th November, says that the naib tahsíldár has over-assessed the house tax in many instances, as was pointed out in a previous issue. As several thousand men have filed objections before the Municipal Board, Government appears to have placed Babu Kanhya Lál, Deputy Collector, on special duty, to check the assessments. No doubt he is not one of those officials who are ready to do any amount of injury to the people with a view to gain the good-will of the authorities, but after all he is a Government servant and cannot command the confidence of the people. Hence the assessments had better be checked and revised by some non-official municipal commissioner. Circulation, 400 copies.

Revision of the house tax assessments, Allahabad.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 25th November, says that about a year ago, with a view to increase the popularity of military service among natives, the Government of India issued orders, to the effect that military pensioners should be employed on railways, and in the postal and the telegraph departments and other public offices. But little effect has yet been given to the orders, both because the orders are not yet widely known to retired soldiers, and the heads of departments and offices have taken little interest in the matter. Sir James Furgusson, the new Post-Master-General of England, has provided employment for 16,000 soldiers belonging to the reserve force in the post-offices. The Government of India should draw the attention of heads of departments and offices to its orders and make a point of improving the condition of the native soldier, which is not Circulation, 500 copies.

Employment of retired native soldiers in Government offices and departments.

satisfactory. The pay of a recruit does not exceed Rs. 7 or 7-8-0, and most of the soldiers after 15 or 20 years' service retire on a monthly pension of Rs. 4 or 5.

Circulation, 825 copies.

The *Túti-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th November, says that leading articles have appeared in two issues of the *Pioneer* praising Mr. Lawrence, who has retired from the public service, to the skies as if he were an angel. The *Túti* does not consider it necessary to express its opinion of him, his career being well known to the people in these provinces. As the conduct of every European officer towards natives is different from that towards his own countrymen, the natives and Europeans hold different opinions of him. It will be remembered that Mr. Chesney, the editor of the *Pioneer*, is son-in-law to Mr. Lawrence.

Praise of Mr. Lawrence by the *Pioneer*.

EDUCATION.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 19th November, regrets to notice that the Municipal Board has discontinued its monthly grant of Rs. 50 to the zila school at Allahabad, and that consequently the services of two old Pandits have been dispensed with. Probably the Board has found it necessary to curtail its expenditure on account of the water-works, but it should carefully distinguish between necessary and unnecessary items of expenditure. It will go very hard with the poor Pandits who have been suddenly thrown out of employ in their old age after twenty or twenty-five years' service.

Stoppage of the Municipal grant to the zila school, Allahabad.

RAILWAY.

Circulation, 500 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 19th November, says that the introduction of railways is one of the chief benefits which this country has derived from British rule. The railways afford great facilities for travelling and trade. There are at present 16,000 miles of railway in this country, and about one hundred million men travel on it during the year, while in the United States the total length of railway is 20,000 miles, the total number of passengers being eight times

Proposal regarding the reduction of railway fare.

the number in this country. The rates of fare are high in this country, and this is why the poorer classes still perform their journeys on foot. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Government of India has under its consideration a proposal for the reduction of the rates. The average cost of working railway is about one-third of a pie per mile, or, say, half a pie at the outside. Hence there can be no difficulty in reducing the fare to one pie or to one and a half pies a mile.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 100 copies.

Highway robberies in Moradabad.

The *Nizám-ul-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 20th November, in its local news column, complains that some pilgrims returning from the Ganges fair in carriages were robbed of their property on the way and that a police constable was wounded by thieves and has died since.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
1	*Agra Akhbár* ..	Agra ...	Urdu ..	Weekly ...	Tajammul Husain ...	Oct. 28th & Nov. 21st.	Nov. 25th ...	262 copies.
2	*Akhbár-i-Alam* ...	Meerut ...	„ ..	„ ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	Nov. 17th ...	„ 20th ...	65 „
3	*Akhbár-i-Imámia* ..	Lucknow ...	„ ..	„ ...	Abid Ali ...	„ 18th ...	„ 24th ...	...
4	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ..	„ ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	„ 17th ...	„ 23rd ...	300 „
5	*Aligarh Institute Gazette,*	Aligarh ...	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly ...	Alím-ul-lah ..	„ 21st ...	„ „ ...	469 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
6	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ..	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Kishun Lál ..	„ „ ..	„ 25th ...	129 copies.
7	*Azád* ..	„ ..	„ ..	„ ...	Ashraf Ali ..	„ 20th ...	„ 22nd ...	235 „
8	*Bhárat Jiwan (Hindi)* ..	Benares ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	„ 23rd ...	„ 26th ...	1,500 „
9	*Bhárat Jiwan (Gorkha)* ..	„ ..	Gorkha ...	„ ..	Ditto ...	„ 20th ..	„ 23rd ...	...
10	*Bigya Brindaban* ...	Brindaban ...	Hindi ...	Bi-monthly ...	Nannhe Mal ...	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	...
11	*Cawnpore Gazette* ...	Cawnpore ..	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Harnám Singh ...	„ 15th ...	„ 23rd ...	400 copies.
12	*Colonel* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ..	„ ...	Banwári Lál ..	„ 16th ...	„ 24th ...	250 „
13	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	„ ...	„ ..	Thákur Prasád ...	„ 14th ...	„ 21st ...	200 „
14	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ..	„ ...	„ ..	Muhammad Husain,	„ 23rd ...	„ 25th ...	450 „
15	*Fátmah* ..	Gorakhpur ..	„ ...	„ ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	500 „
16	*Hamid-ul-Akhbár* ..	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Ilahi Bakhsh ...	„ 17th ...	„ „ ...	91 „
17	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindi ...	Daily ...	Gur Datt Sukla ...	„ 19th to 25th,	„ 20th to 26th,	500 „

18	*Hindustáni* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Weekly ...	Gangá Prasád, Varmá.	„ 18th ...	„ 21st] ...	300	„
19	*Jaipur Gazette* ..	Jaipur ...	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahávír Prasád ...	„ 7th & 11th,	„ 22nd & 23rd,	100	„
20	*Jám-i-Jamshed* .	Moradabad ..	Urdu ..	Weekly ...	Jamshed Ali ..	„ 8th & 15th,	„ 20th & 25th,	150	„
21	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	„ ..	„ ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 17th ...	„ 22nd ...	250	„
22	*Kásh Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindi-Urdu,	„ ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	„ 20th ...	„ 21st ...	500	copies (including 343 copies taken by Govt.)
23	*Kavi-o-chitrakár* ...	Fatehgarh ...	Hindi ...	Quarterly ...	Kundan Lal ...	For July, Aug. & Sep	„ 24th ...	...	...
24	*Káyasth Reformer* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdu ..	Weekly ..	Thákur Prasád ...	Nov. 14th ...	„ 21st ...	250	copies.
25	*Káyasth Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ..	„ ..	Monthly ...	Bhagwán Prasád ...	For Oct. ...	„ 20th ..	262	„
26	*Khichri Samáchár* ...	Mirzapur ...	Hindi-English.	Weekly ...	Madho Prasád ...	Nov. 14th & 21st,	„ 26th ...	400	„
27	*Khurshid-i-Áfáq* ..	Pilibhít ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Mazhar Ahsan Khán,	Oct. 15th ...	„ 21st ...	200	„
28	*Mathur Vaishya Sukh-dáyak.*	Agra ...	Hindi ...	Monthly ...	Babu Lál ...	For Sep., Oct. & Nov.	„ 25th ...	...	...
29	*Matla-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore ..	Urdu ..	Weekly ...	Gauri Shankar ...	Nov. 21st ...	„ 24th ...	50	copies.
30	*Mauj-i-Narbudá* ..	Hoshangabad.	„ ...	„ ...	Abdul Karím ..	„ 18th ...	„ 22nd ...	220	„
31	*Mihr-i-Munaw* ..	Bijnor ...	„ ...	„ ...	Karím-ul-lah ..	„ 21st ...	„ 24th ...	385	„
32	*Naiyar-i-Asam* ..	Moradabad ..	„ ..	„ ...	Amjad Ali ...	„ 16th ...	„ 22nd ...	300	„
33	*Najm-ul-Akhbár* ..	Etáwah ..	„ ..	„ ...	Rúh-ul-lah Khán ...	„ 18th ...	„ „ ...	175	„
34	*Najm-ul-Hind* ...	Jaunpur ...	„ ..	„ ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	„ 23rd ...	„ 24th ...	80	„
35	*Nasim-i-Agra* ...	Agra ...	„ ..	„ ..	Jamna Dás Biswas...	„ „ ...	„ 25th ...	425	„
36	*Nasim-i-Hind* ..	Fatehpur ...	„ ...	„ ..	Sheo Naráyan Lál ...	Oct. 8th, 15th & 23rd.	„ 24th ...	89	„
37	*Nasir-i-Hind* ..	Agra ..	„ ..	„ ...	Muhammad Ali ...	Nov. 24th ...	„ 25th ...	40	„
38	*Nisbu-ul-Mulk* ...	Moradabad ..	„ ..	„ ...	Fahím-ul-din ..	„ 20th ...	„ 24th ...	100	„
39	*Núr-ul-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore ...	„ ...	„ ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	„ 15th ...	„ „ ...	225	„
40	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ..	Maráthi-English.	„ ...	Wásudeva Bháskar,	„ 18th ...	„ 20th ...	450	„

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1891.	1891.	
41	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	Daily ..	Sheo Prasád ...	Nov. 20th to 26th,	Nov. 20th to 26th	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
42	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahabad ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Jagan Náth ...	„ 19th ...	„ 22nd ...	400 copies.
43	*Rafi-ul-Akhbár* ...	Benares ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Ghulám Husain ...	„ 16th ...	„ 21st ...	250 „
44	*Rahbar* ...	Moradabad ..	„ ...	„ ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	„ „ ...	„ 20th ...	160 „
45	*Riáz-ul-Akhbár* ...	Gorakhpur ..	„ ...	„ ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	„ „ ...	„ „ ...	325 „
46	*Rohilkhand Punch* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ..	Jamshed Ali ...	„ 8th & 15th,	„ 20th & 25th,	150 „
47	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhákar* ...	Udaipur ...	Hindi ...	„ ...	...	„ 16th ...	„ 20th ...	100 „
48	*Sitára-i-Hind* ...	Moradabad ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Banwári Lál ...	„ 20th ...	„ 26th ...	125 „
49	*Subodh Sindhu* ...	Khandwa ...	Marathi-Hindi.	„ ...	Lakshman Anant Prayégi.	„ 18th ...	„ 21st ...	293 „
50	*Tamaunái* ...	Lucknow ...	Urdu ...	„ ...	Puran Chand ...	„ 16th ...	„ „ ...	125 „
51	*Tarrár* ...	Moradabad ...	„ ...	„ ...	Pratáp Krishn ...	„ 8th ...	„ 20th ...	250 „
52	*Tohfa-i-Hind* ...	Bijnor ...	„ ...	„ ...	Jairáj Singh ...	„ 20th ...	„ 25th ...	250 „
53	*Titli-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ..	„ ...	„ ...	Sajjád Husain ...	„ 16th & 21st,	„ 21st & 26th,	325 „

ALLAHABAD:
The 1st December 1891.

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
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